

Borough of Louth.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

The Year 1950.



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Louth.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting this Annual Report for the year 1950, which is prepared in accordance with the prescribed conditions.

The vital statistics show degrees of variation with other years which concerned some figures rather markedly. Instead of the decline which characterised the national rate, the local birth rate showed an increase compared with the past two years while also exceeding the national rate by 3.7 points. On the debit side, the death rate was higher than the previous year and also compared unfavourably with the figure for the country as a whole. The age groups on which the increases fell were 0/1 and 65/75, leaving the intermediate groups relatively unaffected. Deaths in children under one year of age showed a steep increase by local and general comparisons, but the majority of these were due to premature births and congenital deformities, conditions which continue to defeat efforts of social control. Still birth rate was also higher than that for the whole country but the actual number of cases represented a relative local decrease. It can be stated as a general observation that there was no evidence to connect any defect or insufficiency of the services controlled by our council with any of the deviations mentioned.

The fact that the infectious disease notifications totalled less than for any individual year during the past twenty or so can be hailed with much satisfaction, but unfortunately, with little optimism regarding continuance. The year was not affected by the normal epidemic cycle of measles and whooping cough and it was pleasing to note the absence from the lists, or in very reduced numbers, of other entries which are usual inclusions.

The number of children immunised against diphtheria did not have the relationship to the number of live births for the immediate antecedent years that was desirable. The primary immunisations have been showing a gradual year by year decline, which if unchecked, will soon find us living on capital represented by the results of the intensive campaigns during the war years. There were no cases of diphtheria notified during the year, while for the past eight years, two cases only of mild clinical character occurred which affected non immunised adults. This happy state of affairs would be likely to alter accordingly as the immunised child population fell below 75% of the total. It may be mentioned that the success in the immunisation field can best be measured by the sufficiency of health visitors to meet the fixed establishment, but the general scarcity has not latterly allowed of this.

In the field of "sanitary circumstances," nothing of note happened except the daily round of supervision to keep the

services running smoothly. The usual small quota of connections to water and sewer mains was made, which has now reduced the number of houses without these amenities to those which require special consideration before the provisions can be effected. The year ended without the incinerator problem having arrived any nearer to practical solution.

It was not to be expected that housing matters would advance towards any greater easement by reason of influences which were national and beyond local control. The effects of these were felt almost as much on the work of major repairs as on house building, and in some degree on the remedying of casual defects. The number of defects remedied was fewer than usual and no cases were the subject of Statutory Notice. Four houses were made subject to Undertakings following official representations under Section 11 of the Housing Act 1936, and as could be learnt from the informal report issued on the number of occupied houses coming within this low standard category, the time is eagerly awaited when Clearance Orders will again become practical procedure. Meantime, efforts required to be directed to the rather rear guard action of preventing the re-occupation of the totally substandard houses by well timed official representation as the dwellings became vacant. Figures relating to overcrowding followed much the same pattern as recent years but they bore no relation to the extent of the housing shortage.

Much attention has recently been directed to the part County District Authorities should devote to their responsibilities affecting strict control over the hygiene of food and other consumable products. The drive has been primarily concerned with the effort to reduce the incidence of food poisoning throughout the country, which has been showing such progressive increase in latter years. The disease in its bacterial form has recently been made compulsorily notifiable, and though no cases appeared on our infectious disease table for the year, their absence can not necessarily be assumed. It can be taken that there was no dramatic outbreak of the disease, but leading medical opinion considers that much of casual intestinal illness affecting the individual or which "runs through the household," and which for a variety of reasons rarely can be reported to the Medical Officer of Health for investigation, has its foundation in food poisoning. These facts are stressed to point out the central core importance of food hygiene in relation to the general question of infectious disease prevention, which remains the sole unit of preventative medicine over which the Council exercises direct control. Reference to Section E. of the report will show the degree of supervision given matters relating to food, while the results reflect the very gratifying progress achieved by the keen supervisory work of the sanitary inspector in bringing this erstwhile Cinderella of the department from obscurity, to take its

place in the forefront of the Council's satisfactory services. Sample taking played the major part in producing these results, and a glance at the related Tables will reveal the reason why there can neither be a reduction nor any relaxation of this work which is already over restricted by the wide range of the sanitary inspector's other duties.

I take advantage of this occasion again to express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the valued help that is always given. My sincere thanks are also tendered to the sanitary inspector for his worthy co-operation and assistance which have always been so promptly rendered and I am further indebted to him for supplying the factual information concerning work in his department which is used in this report.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. KERRIGAN,

Louth.—July, 1951.

Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF LOUTH.

Public Health Officers :

Medical Officer of Health :

W. J. KERRIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector

and Milk and Dairies Inspector :

M. DOWSON, M.R.I.P.H.

Surveyor :

J. C. BARBER, A.M.Inst.M.&Cy.E.

Meat Inspector (Part Time) :

J. W. BEAUMONT, M.R.C.V.S.

SECTION A

Social Conditions and General Statistics.

Area of Borough in acres	...	...	...	2,812
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population				11,340
Density per acre	...	...	...	4.04
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	3,885
Rateable value of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	£36,745
Total Rateable value	...	...	...	£56,858
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	...	£225

VITAL STATISTICS.

(Note—Figures in brackets show corresponding rates for England and Wales).

Births

		Total	Male	Female
(a) LIVE				
Legitimate	...	207	102	105
Illegitimate	...	10	5	5
		—	—	—
		217	107	110
(b) STILL				
Legitimate	...	6	4	2
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
		—	—	—
		6	4	2
		—	—	—

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	19.14
Comparative Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	19.5 (15.8)
(Comparability factor 1.02)	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	0.53 (0.37)

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
	184	91	93
Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	16.2		
Comparative Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	13.1 (11.6)		
(Comparability Factor 0.81)			
Deaths from maternal causes	Nil		
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :			
(a) Total Cases :	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	9	7	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	9	7	2
	—	—	—
Deaths under 4 weeks of age	5	4	1
(b) Death Rate—All causes under one year :			
(1) Per 1,000 live births	41.5	(29.8)	
(2) Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	43.4		
(3) Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil		
(c) Causes of Death :			
Premature birth	...	...	4
Pneumonia	...	...	2
Congenital Malformation	...	...	3

Ages at Death

Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
	9	1	1	3	3	5	13	26	55	68	184

Cancer Deaths

Years	Under 40	40/45	45/50	50/55	55/60	60/65	65/70	70/75	75+	Total
	4	—	2	1	4	5	3	3	5	27

Causes of Death

1950

		Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	3	3
2.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	1
3.	Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—
4.	Cancer of Stomach	1	3
5.	Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	2	2
6.	Cancer of Breast	—	1
7.	Cancer of Uterus	—	2
8.	Cancer of all other sites	6	10
9.	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	1	—
10.	Diabetes	—	1
11.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	15
12.	Coronary disease	12	5
13.	Hypertension with Heart disease	—	2
14.	Other heart disease	9	18
15.	Other circulatory disease	8	5
16.	Influenza	3	—
17.	Pneumonia	3	3
18.	Bronchitis	6	2
19.	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	2
20.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
21.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1
22.	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—
23.	Congenital malformations	3	—
24.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	13
25.	Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
26.	All other accidents	2	3
27.	Homicide	—	1
	Totals	91	93

SECTION B

General Provisions of Health Services for the Area.

(a) Laboratory Facilities.

As in previous years, the free service of the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, was utilised for all the bacteriological and standard test examinations required, apart from a limited number of chemical analyses which were sent to private analysts. The Public Health Laboratory examined 155 out of the total of 165 samples submitted.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

This service administered by the County Council continues to be in every way adequate and to give satisfaction.

(c) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

These are sponsored in part by the County Council acting as the Education and Maternity Child Welfare Authority and by the Regional Hospital Board.

The following tabulation gives the consultant and treatment clinics provided in the Borough.

A—At the County Council's premises, 32, Queen Street, Louth.

School Children.

- (1) Weekly Clinic : Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.
- (2) Minor Ailments : Daily 9 to 10 a.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

- (1) Ante-natal : Tuesdays (2nd and 4th), 10 to 12 a.m.
- (2) Diphtheria Immunisation : Tuesdays (2nd and 4th), 2 p.m.
- (3) Child Welfare : Tuesdays (all) 2 to 4 p.m.
- (4) Toddlers : Mondays (1st and 3rd) 10 a.m.

Chest Clinic—Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

Ophthalmic—Mondays (1st) 2 p.m

Rheumatic and heart clinic by appointment, as also are diphtheria immunisation (school children) and ultra violet light sessions.

**B—At County Infirmary,
Louth.
Out Patient Clinics.**

Ophthalmology—Monday 10 a.m.
Ear, Nose and Throat—Monday 2 p.m.
Psychiatry—Monday 2-30 p.m.
General Surgery—Tuesdays 2-30 p.m.
and Friday 2-30 p.m.
Genito Urinary—Wednesday 10-45 a.m.
Medical—Wednesday 2-30 p.m.
Orthopaedic—Alt. Wednesdays 10 a.m.
Radiotherapy—Alt. Wednesdays 11 a.m.
Gynaecology—Thursday 11 a.m.
Venereology—Thursday 2 p.m.

At Louth & District Hospital. Out Patient Clinics.

Monday 2 p.m. and
Wednesday 12-30 p.m.

C—The following figures, for which I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health, show the extent of the work carried out by the Home Nursing Service in the Borough.

	General and Casual	Midwifery	Maternity including Ante Natal	Total
Cases dealt with	150	33	48	231
Visits made	5212	580	2390	8182

SECTION C

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

Water Supply.

Thirteen samples from the public supply were taken for bacteriological examination at suitable intervals, the results of which were as follows:—

Grade 1—10
Grade 2— 2
Grade 4— 1

The cause of the single grade 4 remained unexplained, but since the sample was taken from an outside tap to which children had free access, it seemed probable that the routine form of tap sterilization was inadequate.

Three samples sent for combined chemical and bacteriological examination, in addition to above, conformed to the standard tests. Copy of one of these is included in the Appendix.

Three houses were connected to the water mains during the year which leave all but 24 households on the public supply. These latter premises are situated at various points on the Borough boundaries and are mainly served by private bores.

No samples have recently been taken from these individual supplies. The sanitary inspector estimates that the number of houses without an internal extension from the public supply is 33% of the total on the mains supply. The standpipes supplying these vary in number from one per house to one to 4 houses.

Drainage and Sewage.

Six conversions from dry closet system to water closets were carried out during the year, reducing the total number of dry closets in the district to 28 privies and 35 pail. Apart from these, there are 30 houses served by cesspools, which means that there are still 93 houses not on the public sewers.

During the year there were no sewer extensions made except the lengths necessary to accommodate the new houses in the Eastfield Road area.

The Sanitary Inspector reports the following work having been done.

Drains.

Drains examined, tested, exposed etc.	...	45
Drains unstopped, repaired etc.	...	36
Waste, pipes, disconnected, repaired etc	...	3
Existing soil pipes, etc. renewed or repaired	...	Nil

Cesspools.

Cesspools emptied, cleansed etc.	..	1
Cesspools abolished	...	Nil

Sewage Disposal Works.

No information is available about these works which do not come under the sanitary department for supervision. I am indebted to the Surveyor for copies of the analyses of the sewage effluent taken in March, June and December. The results of these show that the June sample did not come up to the accepted standards but the December sample was satisfactory in all respects. Copy of the March report is given in the Appendix of this report.

House Refuse.

In this important section of the Council's service a weekly collection was as usual maintained but the disposal means approached no nearer to a definite solution. The question of disposal by controlled tipping, which the Council were advised to adopt in the absence of official sanction for acquiring a new incinerator, had to be abandoned because of the difficulties of obtaining a site suitable for permanent use. Fortunately, at the end of the year the Ministry intimated that they were prepared to consider the question of erecting a new incinerator to replace

the existing obsolete plant. Thus, after unfortunate delays, we return again to the starting point. It will now be a matter how quickly the various obstacles and official delays can be overcome to hasten the completion of such an essential installation.

Disinfection.

Rooms disinfected	...	...	...	8
(a) Ordinary infectious disease	...	...	...	1
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7
Rooms stripped and cleansed	...	...	...	Nil
Number of premises disinfested	...	...	...	4

Nuisances.

Total number of nuisances during the year :—

(a) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	149
(b) Reported to the Council :				
(1) Statutory notice issued	...	...	...	7
(2) Statutory notice not issued	...	...	...	Nil

Offensive Trades.

(a) Number of premises in district	...	...	...	2
(b) Number of inspections	...	...	...	11
(c) Contravention of bye-laws	...	...	...	Nil
(d) Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	Nil

Shops Act, 1950.

(a) Number of shops inspected	...	...	...	61
(b) Contraventions remedied	...	...	...	Nil

FACTORIES ACT 1937 and 1948

I. Inspections.

For purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the sanitary inspector.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	21	23	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	93	123	1	Nil
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	4	Nil	Nil
Totals	118	150	1	Nil

2. Defects found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences : Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature	No. of outworkers from returns submitted	Contraventions
Making wearing apparel	29	Nil

SECTION D

Housing.

Total number of new Houses erected during the year 55

(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	42
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	2
(3) By other bodies or persons	..	...	11

(i) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	...	151
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	197
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ...	...	29
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	...	45
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	...	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	...	31

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of Defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	20
---	-----	-----	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 35 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
---	--

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—			
(a)	By owners	...	...	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—			
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a)	By owners	...	...	1
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—			
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	Nil
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses subject to undertakings	...	...	4
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act 1936 :—	...	...	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	11
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	12
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	89½ or 102 individuals	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	3
(c)	(1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	4
	(2).	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	20 or 26 individuals	
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved	...	...	...	Nil

5. Movable Dwellings Tents, Vans, etc.

(a)	Number of site licences	...	...	Nil
(b)	Number of individual licences	...	...	9
(c)	Number inspected during the year	...	...	9
(d)	Number of contraventions remedied	...	...	Nil

The effects of circumstances almost entirely beyond local control can be seen on the reduced number of house completions and the repair work done during the year. In the relation between existing repair costs and pre-war rentals a very realistic approach was necessary in the selection of cases for repair attention. This practically ruled out any organised effort to deal with old properties needing major repairs because inevitably it would have meant that the Council would have been saddled with heavy "in default" liabilities. It would seem rational that Councils should be allowed grant reimbursement to meet cases of this nature in order to prevent their gradual deterioration into that already formidable list of totally unfit houses.

Four dwellings were made subject to Undertakings following Official Representations. This number, of course, bore no practical relation to the estimated number in the category but a re-housing of the tenants made it possible to terminate their occupation as dwellings.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Slaughter Houses.

Number on Register : 1 (Government Control)

Number of Inspections : Daily.

Report on Carcasses Inspected

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	776	362	700	3040	335
Number inspected	779	363	709	3069	353
(a) All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	13	4	23	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	91	43	1	55	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	13.2	15.4	.7	2.2	5.3
(b) Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	21	Nil	Nil	19
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	24	38	1	1	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.1	16.25	.14	.03	7.9

(The above information was supplied by Mr. Beaumont, the Council's Inspector under the Meat Regulations Order, 1924).

Model Bye-laws.

Owing to the short period elapsing between the operable date of the Bye-laws and the end of the year, no radical change was to be expected in matters affecting the handling, wrapping and delivery of food and its sale from open air stalls. The Sanitary Inspector visited the various premises affected to remind owners of their obligations. Subsequently, attention required to be directed to the too frequently found lack, or token provision, of proper washing facilities. Scarcity in supply of cellophane used as covering for some displayed foods, and indeed most general wrapping materials, did not provide an auspicious start to traders willing to co-operate. Certain other ground preparation was made by the distribution of educational posters and plaques obtained free through the good offices of the Central Council for Health Education.

The more recent spate of Orders dealing with food hygiene indicates the importance of the subject in public health interests, but it is unfortunate that their operation synchronised with a period of general scarcity of equipment and facilities for making unsuitable buildings conform to desired standards. Since we are tackling some of these questions at almost foundation levels nothing spectacular is expected in results, which will eventually depend on the amount of supervision practicable by staff limitations, and assisted in some measure by the housewife becoming more discriminating and fastidious in her food purchases.

Bakehouses.

Number in district: 15

Number of Inspections: 48

Number of contraventions: nil

Milk.

The number of producer retailers of raw milk in the Borough was 1 T.T., 3 Accredited and 4 non graded. 1 T.T. and two additional non graded suppliers whose production came from outside the area also retailed raw milk. The pasteurised supplies were retailed by one local firm and one from outside. Sterilized milk was supplied from 13 shops and there were 5 Dairies on the register. It has not been found possible to obtain information from any of the controlling bodies about the ratio of heat treated and raw milk consumed locally.

Below are given the results of sample examinations which are concerned with hygienic standards, and in the case of pasteurised, also with the efficiency of the technique.

Type	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. and Accredited	10	2
Non-graded	20	3
Pasteurised	25	3
Totals	55	8

The number of raw milk samples was insufficient to provide a true estimate of the hygiene of the individual production but it was gratifying to note that all the non graded producer retailers, with one exception, continued their excellent record, as based on the average of four samples taken during the year from each. Two of the three inferior samples came from the same source. The same applied to the assessment of the T.T. and accredited samples, because the average number examined averaged only 2.4 per individual supplier.

Twenty-five samples were taken from the two firms supplying pasteurised milk. All samples from one firm conformed to the prescribed tests and two of the three unsatisfactory results from the other firm satisfied the Phosphatase tests but not the Methylene Blue.

The general picture shows that 86% of the raw milk and 90% of the pasteurised samples conformed to the appropriate tests. These results, though falling short in the case of raw milk, of the exemplary results of the previous year provide every reason for satisfaction. Once again I should like to congratulate the non-graded producer retailers, four of whom have not had a blot on the copy for the past two years.

Ice Cream.

The number of premises on the register for the year was one for manufacture and sale, and 34 for sale only. The latter figure increased by 19 compared with the previous year.

Sample test results :—

Grades	1	2	3	4
(a) Produced in Borough	9	2	—	—
(b) Produced ex Borough	42	14	5	5
Totals	51	16	5	5

A glance will show the contrast between the local and outside production. The position of the latter was not so appalling, however, as certain figures suggest. One firm was almost solely

responsible for the trouble, since four of the grade 3 and four of the grade 4 results came from that source. When it became clear by force of the evidence in this and other areas under my control, that the retailer was not at fault, the manufacturing firm and the Health Department concerned were repeatedly informed and requested to take suitable action, but it was not until the firm's produce was banned in this locality that improvement resulted. The other sixteen outside manufacturers caused no anxiety and any departure from proper standards was more likely to have been the result of the retailer's carelessness, because of his too frequently found lack of technical knowledge on the subject of contamination risk. One begins to wonder, in terms of sampling and supervision responsibilities, when saturation point will be reached in applications for retail licences.

Results of individual sample examinations were in all cases sent to the retailer, and when the source was from outside the area, also to the producer and the Health Department concerned. The extra work involved was considered worth while in view of the interest evoked and the helpful co-operation obtained, except in the one case already mentioned.

Seven samples were sent for analysis of oil and fat content.

SECTION F

Prevalence of and Control Over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis notified during 1950.

Disease	Cases Notified	Case rates per 1,000 of estimated population
Scarlet Fever	5	0.44 (1.50)
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis		
(a) Paralytic	1	0.09 (0.13)
(b) Non-paralytic	Nil	0.00 (0.05)
Pneumonia	1	0.09 (0.70)
Total	7	

It has been many years since so few cases have been notified, not only in aggregate, but in the individual numbers. The absence of Measles and Whooping Cough outbreaks makes a noticeable difference. Chicken Pox ceased to be notifiable in the Borough from the beginning of the year.

Three out of the five Scarlet Fever cases occurred in a boarding school and were the result of direct contact. The single Poliomyelitis case notified was an adult. One death resulted from this disease concerning an adult who was not notified as the diagnosis resulted from post mortem examination.

The case rate incidence of the individual diseases gives the comparison with the corresponding rates for the country as a whole, shown in brackets.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunised during 1950.

(a) 0 to 4 years	...	...	111
(b) 5 to 14 years	...	...	4
(c) Reinforcing Injections	...	...	141

These figures do not include cases done privately by general practitioners.

School Children.

The following table shows the percentage of children immunised between the ages 5 to 14 years inclusive, who attend the primary and secondary grant aided schools in the Borough, which is based on a survey of each school by the headmaster. The figures can be accepted only as approximations as they are based partly on records and partly on child or family information.

Name of School	No. on Role	Per Cent Immunised
Eastfield Road Junior	532	96
Kidgate Junior	397	93
Boys' Grammar	131	92
Girls' Grammar	151	91
St. Michael's Junior	185	86
Monks Dyke Senior	498	86
Average per cent immunised	89	

Vaccinations.

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the return below of the total vaccinations, relating to Borough residents.

(a) Number of Vaccinations	...	43
(b) Number of Re-vaccinations	...	5

Tuberculosis : New Cases and Mortality during 1950

Age Period (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0						
1						
5					1	
15	1					
25	2				1	
35						
45	3	1			1	2
55						
65+	1				1	1
Totals		6	2	1			3	3
							1	1

Appendix

Water and Sewage Analysis.

The Sample of

WATER

Received from the Borough of Louth, per Surveyor, on the 17th June, 1950. Sample taken on 16th June, 1950.

Has been examined with the following results :-

	parts per million
Total Solids dried at 100 C	284.0
Free Ammonia	0.054
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.015
Chlorine as Chlorides	20.0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1.5
Nitrogen as Nitrites	nil
Free Chlorine	0.05

Bacteriological Examination.

Colonies per 1 ml. on agar @ 20° C nil
 Colonies per 1 ml. on agar @ 37° C nil
 Probable number of B. Coli per 100 ml. nil
 This sample of water is of good quality chemically and is quite sterile. It is satisfactory for use as a public supply.

J. R. HUNECKE, Consulting Analyst.

The sample of

SEWAGE EFFLUENT

Received from the Borough of Louth, per Surveyor, on the 22nd March, 1950. Sample taken on 21st March, 1950.

Has been examined with the following results :-

	parts per hundred thousand
Total Solids	81.0
Consisting of Organic Matter	14.0
and Mineral Matter	67.0
Free Ammonia	0.660
Albumenoid Ammonia	0.057
Nitrogen as Nitrates	2.30
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0.400
Chlorine as Chlorides	63.5
Total Sulphur as S	1.91
Unoxidised Sulphur as S	nil
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	nil
Oxygen absorbed N/80 Permanganate in 15 mins	1.320
Oxygen absorbed N/80 Permanganate in 4 hours	2.780
Disolved Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	2.464
B.O.D. Test (10 to 1 dilution)	
Sediment	1.742
Consisting of Organic Matter	1.268
and Mineral Matter	0.474
pH Value	7.2

This sample of Sewage Effluent is of reasonably good quality, although the oxygen absorption figures and B.O.D. Test are higher than usual. Apart from the oxygen absorption it complies fully with the standard suggested by the Royal Commission on Sewage.

J. R. HUNECKE, Consulting Analyst.

